

LABOR CLARION

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No. 12

Senator Black's Bill Transmitted to House With Chance to Pass

By a vote of 52 to 32 the United States Senate on Monday last refused to reconsider the vote by which it had passed the Black bill, providing for the six-hour day and the thirty-hour week, and that commodities manufactured under conditions allowing a longer work-week than that specified be excluded from interstate commerce under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

The motion to reconsider was made by Senator Trammell of Florida, who sought to press an amendment to include foreign articles in the proposed interstate commerce ban against manufactured products made with labor working longer than five days a week and six hours a day. A similar amendment was defeated, 41 to 39, before the Senate passed the bill.

Action in the House on the Black bill is not expected at once, as Speaker Rainey said it would not be considered until emergency legislation recommended by President Roosevelt had been taken up. A similar bill has been favorably reported by the House Labor Committee.

To Eliminate Unfair Competition

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins told newspapermen that among the changes she had suggested for the thirty-hour-week bill was "a measure of control of production to eliminate unfair competition."

The secretary of labor said, however, that the change she had recommended in the Black bill, now pending before the House Labor Committee, did not contemplate any "nation-wide system of production control."

She explained it was intended only to supplement the shorter work-week bill. The principle of the measure has administration approval and the suggestions Miss Perkins made to the House committee are also believed to have the approval of the White House.

In the case of particular points which are violating the "fair competition" clause suggested, the secretary of labor would be authorized to specify a limit on the total hours of operation of the offending plants.

Flexibility to Be Provided For

Secretary Perkins said another recommendation she made to the labor committee was for flexibility in the hours of labor which would permit a laborer to work as many as forty hours a week. The Black bill limits the hours of work to six hours a day for five days a week.

She said the amendment was suggested to take care of emergency conditions but that the extra hours would be under the supervision of a special board.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor told newspaper men his organization was willing to accept the change. Labor regards the passage of the Black bill by the United States Senate as an outstanding achievement, he said.

Miss Perkins gave the committee to understand that the President believes the thirty-hour bill should be made more "elastic" and that the embargo clause, which would prohibit entry into this

country of goods made in countries where the working week exceeds thirty hours, should be eliminated. It is reported the House Labor Committee voted 11 to 4 to retain the clause. Chairman Connery announced he would oppose the bill if the clause was taken out.

Connery Stands for Embargo

Taking a firm stand against elimination of the embargo clause, Chairman Connery said:

"I will vote against the bill if it does not contain a clause putting imported goods on the same standing as goods produced in this country. Manufacturers are already suffering from importations due to depreciated foreign currencies, and it is my opinion that if American manufacturers are discriminated against in favor of foreigners many of our factories will have to close because of inability to meet foreign competition in countries where the thirty-hour week is not in operation."

SALES TAX BILL KILLED

Proposed sales taxes, including levies on tobacco, cosmetics, jewelry, amusements, legal documents and business transactions, estimated to bring more than \$40,000,000 revenue biennially, were killed by the Assembly revenue and taxation committee on Tuesday last, according to word from Sacramento.

Join Big Drive for Emblem of Union

By JOHN J. MANNING

Secretary-Treasurer Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.

The April union label campaign is now in full swing. This campaign is sponsored by the Union Label Trades Department and its affiliated national and international unions.

The campaign is an effort to organize labor's purchasing power so that all trades unionists will be benefited.

The campaign gives an opportunity to demonstrate to merchants and employers of all kinds the vast amount of money which is expended each year by organized labor.

For this reason, the full strength of the labor movement should be thrown into the campaign, thereby showing dealers of all kinds that labor is in earnest; that this campaign is to be waged, not for a month, but for all time.

The union label, shop card and working button will never attain their rightful place in the economic field until trades unionists place them there by their power of purchase.

All members of organized labor should consider themselves special organizers for this purpose. Each day a new convert should be made by these self-appointed organizers so that more demands would be made for the union card and the union button. More union labeled merchandise would be sold and organized labor would increase and prosper as never before.

All are urged to swing into action at once and show what can be done by trades unionists when they are united and using their purchasing power to advantage.

Old Myth Exploded By Comparative Study Of Jobless Insurance

Findings of a comparative study of British and American methods, made by the Unemployment Division of the National Federation of Settlements, run directly counter to the fear expressed last week in a report by the Committee on Insurance of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, that unemployment insurance "would tend to lessen the interest of the worker in . . . getting other work."

These findings will be brought out in the May "Survey Graphic," but are released to the press now because of their bearing on unemployment insurance bills pending in New York, Maryland, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Illinois, Connecticut, North Carolina, Missouri, Minnesota, and other states. While outstanding American employers and business groups like the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce have subscribed to the change, the charge that unemployment insurance has stripped the working people of England of their eagerness for work continues to crop out at legislative hearings.

Men Beg for Chance to Work

As Exhibit A in rebuttal of this notion, the chairman of the Settlement study, Miss Helen Hall, director of University House, Philadelphia, offers the little green card handed a man at a British Labor Exchange when he is given a chance to apply for a job. The men call it a card to the "gov'ner." "To me," she writes, "it is one of the most significant bits of paper in England. The day before my visit to one of the London Exchanges, the official at the desk who gave out the green cards had broken down because of the strain of hearing the men, day after day, beg for a chance to work."

"It is to the Labor Exchange that a man reports as soon as he is out of work. It is here that he draws his unemployment insurance and here that, as long as he draws it, he must sign on at least twice a week, as a token that he is able and willing to accept any suitable job the exchange has to offer. The National System of Labor Exchanges was established in 1909, so that when the first British unemployment insurance act was passed, two years later, there was this base from which to operate."

Fight for Place in Job Line

"The lines of men waiting to receive their benefits are there and so are the lines waiting in front of the desk where cards of introduction are made out to the 'gov'ners.' In more than one exchange I was told that those which form to get the insurance are peaceful and orderly, but that those made up of men seeking work often have to be handled by the police. With few openings to try for, your place in the job line is precious and to be fought for, even though a few feet away is the line in which you are assured of food and shelter. One device for keeping order is to get men with introductions out the back door so they will not be followed and the employer bothered by a crowd of applicants. The comment of the director of the

Liverpool Exchange, who started in the service when it began in 1909, was that much of his time had been spent in trying to pacify people who lose their heads when they can't get jobs."

Not content with these official assurances, borne out though they are by repeated government inquiries and blue books, the American neighborhood worker "checked and double checked" her findings, in American fashion, by visiting the people concerned. Her case stories tell of men drawing insurance benefit who caved in after an all-day tramp for work; men up at 4 in the morning when there was a line going to form for a job; men whose earnings on the jobs they were able to find were little more than their insurance benefits would have been. Miss Hall concludes:

Does Not Undermine Initiative

"British unemployment insurance does not in the large do what we are told it does in undermining personal initiative. Abuses and grievances have been grappled with as the system has gone through many changes in the course of twenty years. There are bums and ne'er-do-wells in every country, and men who become demoralized and work-shy after long idleness. But are we going to tear down all our plans for this small percentage, or should our plans be made, as the British make theirs, for the great majority of men and women? As I talked with these English families in London, Liverpool and elsewhere, I kept thinking how glad I was that they were not in Philadelphia or any other city in America I could think of. Our citizens have raised funds; our public bodies have yielded appropriations; the sum total of relief has mounted to figures that compare with that spent by the British; but out of our make-shift measures we have not yet evolved a system that can stand up to the crisis and insure even a minimum of security. Unlike England we had no system laid down in advance that could be depended on.

"Without tea in your stomach and a roof over your head, I don't know how you 'ave the heart to look for a job in America," was the way these British neighbors summed it up for me."

The April Union Label Campaign is now on. Give it your hearty support.

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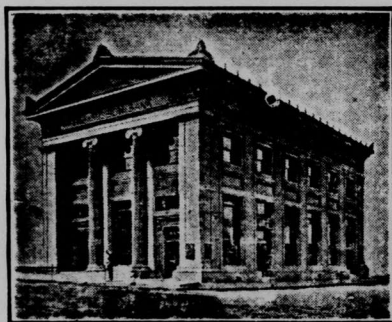
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HALF CENTURY OF USEFULNESS

Thousands of girls who have found refuge and hope in times of disaster at Florence Crittenton Maternity Homes will unite this week at sixty-five homes in all parts of the United States in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Florence Crittenton movement. The Florence Crittenton Home in San Francisco is an agency of the Community Chest. Last year seventy-four unmarried mothers and sixty-three babies were given the care and protection so desperately needed.

SIGNS BILL FOR UNEMPLOYMENT AID

A bill appropriating \$5,000,000 to aid the unemployed in Pennsylvania during April and May has been signed by Governor Pinchot. The governor has asked the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to provide an equal amount for unemployment relief. With the \$5,000,000 appropriation the state has already contributed \$7,000,000 for relief purposes. If matched by federal funds it will make \$14,000,000 available.

COAL MINE ACCIDENTS DECREASE

Sixty-one per cent of the 450,000 men who were engaged in mining bituminous coal in the United States during 1931 were employed in mines in which no life was lost from accidents during the year, Scot Turner, director of the United States Bureau of Mines, reports. This represents a gain from the preceding year's records, which showed that 55 per cent of all employees in that year worked in mines that operated without a fatal accident.

HARD COAL INDUSTRY IMPROVES

Employment of anthracite miners in Pennsylvania increased about 12 per cent and wage totals 31 per cent in February, compared with January, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia reports. Both employment and pay rolls decreased nearly 7 per cent in the same period last year, the bank said.

Beer Legislation Still Subject Of Deliberation at Sacramento

The Peterson bill, which provides for state-wide regulation of the licensing of beer sales, was passed by the Senate on Tuesday last after amendment. One of the amendments provides for local option. The bill now goes back to the Assembly. Among the provisions of the bill are a maximum local excise tax of 50 cents per barrel; maximum local license tax of \$50 annually for "on sale" licenses; maximum local "off sale" license tax of \$10 annually; permits for sale of beer on trains to be issued at \$12 per train annually and \$50 for licenses on boats; local licensing boards or officials so designated to grant licenses; any county or other political subdivision may prohibit the sale of 3.2 per cent beer within its boundaries.

Labor Must Fight to Achieve 30-Hour Week

Addressing the Cleveland City Club last week, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said he would shortly recommend that one of the international unions "be selected and authorized to serve as a spearhead and to lead in an economic fight for the establishment of the six-hour day and five-day week."

In accordance with his announcement to the last convention of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, President Green said he would make the recommendation to the executive council of the American Federation when the council meets at Federation headquarters this month.

Evidence of "Militancy"

He did not say which of the Federation affiliates he would recommend for the fight, but he added that his recommendation would be made "as an evidence of the militant, moving, aggressive attitude of labor."

"The experience of the past three years," Green said, "has served to inspire labor to study and analyze the underlying causes which produced a condition of widespread unemployment and distress."

Must Be Wrested From Employers

"Labor has long understood that the shorter work-day and shorter work-week would not be granted voluntarily by industrial management. It learned long ago that if this great economic reform, a practical remedy for unemployment, is to be applied to both public and private industry, labor must wrest it from the employers of labor through the application of legislative and economic pressure."

"For this reason labor inspired the introduction of the shorter work-day and shorter work-week bill in Congress."

SHOE NOW ON OTHER FOOT

The fundamental idea in the farm relief bill is cutting down production. In one way or another the farmer is to be paid to limit his acreage. He is being encouraged to do the very thing that was once roundly denounced as a major sin when practiced by wage earners. Reducing production is now pronounced righteous and holy and the only thing that can save the farmers.

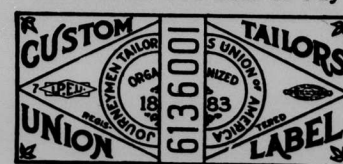
Meanwhile, as the drive to cut production on the farms by law goes ahead under full steam, great numbers of people still lack the money to buy adequate food. Instead of action to put them in the market again as purchasers, the idea seems to be to make food scarcer and therefore more expensive.

Kitting the price of food, as wages and salaries fall, doesn't seem to be the intelligent way to solve the farm and other problems resulting from the depression.—I. L. N. S.

The measure of a man's real character is what he would do if he knew it would never be found out.—Philo.

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Prison Labor Fight Is Bringing Results

Closing of the larger public markets of the East and West to the products of prison labor has been effectively achieved this year by the passage of legislation supplementing the federal Hawes-Cooper act in twelve more states, according to a statement submitted by Dr. B. L. Scott of Philadelphia, chairman of the Campaign Committee Against Unfair Competition of Prison-made Products, to the board of directors of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor and made public in New York.

A resolution was passed unanimously indorsing the work of the campaign committee and its co-operating organizations, which include organized labor groups.

Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor and vice-president of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, announced that the campaign against the prison contractors and other opponents of an economically sound state use system of prison industries would be continued until the unfair competition of prison labor with free labor is completely eliminated. That done, Frayne said, the committee would be able to devote all of its energies to constructive work greatly needed in other fields of prison development.

"The effectiveness of the work of the campaign committee," said George Gordon Battle, president of the national committee, "is indicated by the activities of a group of prison contractors, according to a recently published report, in attempting to raise a fund of some hundreds of thousands of dollars for the purpose of either nullifying the Hawes-Cooper act or delaying its enforcement beyond January 19, 1934, when it is scheduled to go into effect. We are confident that after that date it will be found unprofitable to operate the pernicious contract system of prison labor which this committee has fought since its incorporation and that the state use system of prison labor, which is fair alike to the prisoner, his family, free labor and free industry, will then have an opportunity for its full development."

LETTER OF APPRECIATION

Editor Labor Clarion:

On behalf of the California State Automobile Association I wish to express the most sincere appreciation for the support accorded by the Labor Clarion to this organization in successfully resisting the threat to the road sign system that was presented by Assembly Bill 1272. I refer particularly to your publication in the Labor Clarion last month of news articles on this subject based on data furnished in my letter to you. The measure has just recently been rejected by the Roads and Highways Committee of the State Senate, thus ending any likelihood of its adoption.

A number of factors contributed to the defeat

of the measure. It was clearly demonstrated that the proposal to separate the road signs on state highways from the unified system of city, county and state road signs of which they are now an integral part was unnecessary, uneconomical, and would threaten disruption of the uniform sign system developed by the two automobile clubs of California as official road signing agencies. It was also established by official records that the clubs have borne approximately 75 per cent of the cost of the entire sign system out of their own funds.

From the viewpoint of the automobile clubs, the issue raised by the bill was not entirely unwelcome. It enabled them to establish once again that their primary concern in regard to their road sign work is to assure a standard, uniform system worthy of California's place as the foremost motoring state of the Union. It was but natural that they should vigorously resist a plan which threatened to undo much, if not all, that has been accomplished by them in this work for the benefit of motorists.

Assuring you of my deep appreciation for your confidence and kind support, I am

Very truly yours,

D. E. WATKINS,

Secretary and General Manager.

San Francisco, April 17, 1933.

FIVE-DAY WEEK IN NEW YORK

The New York State Legislature has enacted by unanimous vote the O'Brien-Steingut bill extending until March 1, 1934, the law enacted by the extraordinary session in 1931 providing for a maximum five-day working week on all public work done by contract for the state or any subdivision of the state. Governor Lehman signed the bill.

Great Lakes Sailors Demand Abolition of Twelve-Hour Day

The Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes has asked President Roosevelt and other officials to work for the abolition of the twelve-hour day on Lake bulk cargo vessels, says Oliver E. Carruth in an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington. He continues:

The twelve-hour day has not been justified for many, many years, if indeed it ever was, and that men still toil twelve hours in every twenty-four is hard to believe. Yet they do that very thing on the Great Lakes vessels. It makes one wonder if this is not the year 1913 instead of 1933. With the Senate passing a six-hour day, thirty-hour week bill, and the nation rapidly coming to the conclusion that the shorter day and week are necessary to save civilization, the twelve-hour day is a grotesque anomaly. No time should be lost in changing this condition and putting the Great Lakes sailors on a work-day in keeping with the times.

Boycott Upheld by U. S. Supreme Court

A long drawn out fight against the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers has ended in a sweeping victory for the union, by decision of the United States Supreme Court, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

The fight against the Iron Workers was begun in 1925 by the Levering & Garrigues Company of New Jersey and three other corporations in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, which sought to prevent the unionizing of their plants and shops.

Levering & Garrigues, the Hedden Iron Construction Company, and the Hay Foundry and Iron Works, all of New Jersey, and the McClintic-Marshall Company of Pennsylvania, all steel manufacturing firms, asked an injunction in federal district court to prevent President P. J. Morrin and the other officials of the Iron Workers' Union from continuing an alleged boycott against them. The federal district court held the corporations were entitled to no relief under the anti-trust act, but that union labor had employed illegal methods and should be enjoined.

The Second Circuit Court of Appeals held the trial court had been without jurisdiction and instructed dismissal of the case. The companies appealed from that decision to the Supreme Court, which has now decided in favor of the union.

Frank P. Walsh was attorney for the union.

FIRST BREWERY STRIKE

The Gottfried Kreuger Brewery Company's plant in Newark, N. J., was closed by the first strike of brewery workers in the United States since beer became legal. A strike of machinists, followed by a walkout of firemen and engineers, tied up the brewery, said to be one of the largest in the East. When the union agreement expired the brewery asked for a 25 per cent reduction, which was refused by the workers. The management then arbitrarily cut wages 15 per cent, which caused the strike. About 700 men were made idle by the walkout.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1933

Stockton Culture Traduced

Charging the Labor Clarion with "mendacity" in reporting in its issue of April 7 that "a gang of 'rat' printers recruited in southern California slums and 'flophouses' was installed in the office of the Stockton 'Independent' on Saturday last to take the jobs of the local printers," that newspaper devotes two columns of its front page to an editorial denunciation of the Labor Clarion and the International Typographical Union that for sheer mendacity and scurrility could not be matched by the most abandoned of publications.

"The best way to expose the reckless falsity" of the Labor Clarion, says the editorial, "is to tell the plain, unvarnished truth, and that can best be done by the publication of the roster of the men whom the 'Independent' has brought to Stockton to be permanent and valued additions to the population and to the civic, industrial and cultural life of the community."

It then prints the names and antecedents (as given by themselves, in all probability) of seven of its importations. And what a valued addition to the cultural life of Stockton these men constitute may be guessed by the records of three of them which are familiar to local officials of the Typographical Union! The "Independent" may be telling the "plain, unvarnished truth" about these worthies, but it does not go far enough.

It should, for instance, have stated that one of these "valued additions" to the cultural life of Stockton was induced to take the job of a union man part of whose earnings were devoted to the support of the "rat's" parents. To be plain, the father of that particular "rat" is a beneficiary of the pension fund of the International Typographical Union. And the son is engaged in the despicable act of attempting to destroy the organization which affords his parents their only means of support. His oath of allegiance to the Elks and Masons is probably of as much value as the one he took on joining the Typographical Union.

Another of these "valued additions" to Stockton's "cultural life" is a creature who, while receiving unemployment benefits from San Francisco Typographical Union (benefits, by the way, which are mainly made up of voluntary contributions and not provided for in the fundamental law of the union), deliberately "scabbed" on an Alameda newspaper a year or more ago. As showing the "cultural value" of this particular jewel in the "Independent's" galaxy, it may be mentioned that after committing his act of treachery he had the audacity to collect benefits from the union's funds before it was learned that he was working in the struck office. He was compelled to disgorge some of his ill-gotten gains, and now that

he is at work again he may be compelled to reimburse the union to the full extent of his thievery.

The third worthy of this roster of valued additions to Stockton's population was the holder of one of the best positions under the jurisdiction of Sacramento Typographical Union. When the depression came on the Sacramento Union passed a five-day law for the benefit of the unemployed members. All members of the union with the exception of the one under discussion complied cheerfully and helped relieve the distress of the jobless ones. But this creature defied the union and continued to work full time, and as his employer sustained him in his selfishness the office was placed under the ban of the union. When the citizens of Sacramento learned the facts the business of the employer began to shrink and in alarm he made terms with the union which did not include the employment of the disloyal employee. Sacramento Union rightly refused him readmission to membership.

The histories of the others on the "Independent's" roster will be learned later. At least one of them is travelling under an alias, which, however, does not shield him from scrutiny.

It ill becomes the "Independent" to charge the Labor Clarion with mendacity while at the same time stating that "the International Typographical Union, instead of being a humanitarian organization for the general welfare of the craft, is a closed racket," and "it is infected with the false economy of doing as little work as possible and of harassing out of their jobs men and women who do a fair day's work."

The "Independent" knows when it utters these statements that they are lies manufactured out of whole cloth. There is not a chance that it is ignorant of the humanitarian work of the Typographical Union, amounting in money alone to many millions of dollars—of the Union Printers' Home with its tuberculosis sanatorium, where thousands have been brought back to health; of its pension system, which smooths the pathway of life for those in their declining years; of the mortuary fund, which relieves bereaved families of the financial worries connected with the last sad rites of their departed bread winners. And as to the charge of restricting production, the thousands of employers throughout the United States whose confidence the union has enjoyed through three-quarters of a century of square dealing may themselves answer that. If such practices prevailed the union could not hope to renew year after year contracts with these employers.

The "Independent" has been guilty of adding to the unemployment of the community which supports it by importing a force to take the places of its former employees. Probably these will not be added to the local relief lists, because the union will support them in their fight. The specious arguments of the "Independent" do not convince.

Re-employment Is First Concern

President Roosevelt has indicated, through Secretary Perkins, that he will not approve the Black thirty-hour week bill if it contains a section forbidding the import of goods made by workers employed more than thirty hours a week.

If foreign goods made by starvation labor, working any old hours, can be imported, much of the point of a domestic thirty-hour week will be lost, says a writer for I. L. N. S. He continues:

"Presidential opposition is by no means the only opposition. Employers, bankers and financial columnists are pounding away at the thirty-hour week every day. They have always fought every advance.

"America has more than 13,000,000 unemployed. It is time America made the re-employment of those workers its first and immediate concern. It is time the hokum of employers was clamped

down and silenced. It is time Wall Street bankers took a holiday from butting into the control of industry.

"Money is opposing the thirty-hour week. Humanity needs it as a matter of preservation—as a matter of the one way to life.

"Labor has not chosen the political road to the thirty-hour week, but bankers and employers have blocked every other road. Now let us have it!"

Work Legislation Imperative

Much necessary emergency legislation has been passed by Congress since the new administration took office, but next to nothing has been done to put men back at work. The reforestation bill will provide jobs for only an exceedingly small fraction of the great army of 13,000,000 unemployed and will provide the men who get jobs with merely a bare subsistence. It raises problems of low pay and separating men from their families and does hardly a thing to restore buying power. Labor keeps pounding away at the idea that the only way the present down-trend can be reversed is by putting large numbers of men to work at fair pay. Until this is done there can be no recovery.

Farmers' Strike Effective

Mortgage-ridden farmers are giving the nation a striking example of the value of organization. Confronted with the loss of their homes through foreclosure, they are standing solidly together and defending themselves as they never could as individuals. How effective their resistance is is pointed out by the "American Federationist," which says:

"Threatened with foreclosures that put them at an enormous disadvantage, farmers have organized in self-defense. They have prevented foreclosure sales or bought in the farms, cattle, tools and household goods for a nominal sum. The result is to save the farmers their land and to assure our nation food producers of experience with substantial interest in the national welfare.

"There is a lesson being taught the nation in this farmer revolt. It is that organization maintains rights when intelligently and purposely directed."

Room for More Investigation

In the excellent summary of the labor conference which she held with representatives of organized labor March 31, Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, used these words, the significance of which may not be known to many: "Relief funds should not be allowed to supplement wages."

It may not be generally known, but the wages paid to women in some of the industries of San Francisco, for instance, are so low that there have been cases where these women have had to ask assistance from the local charity organizations and the public relief funds. This is true of some of the cafeterias which are largely patronized and which refuse to recognize union labor. It is true, also, of the garment industry. In both of these industries the minimum wage law is openly flouted.

While the local authorities are investigating the financial standing of recipients of public relief it might be well to extend their inquiries to include those employed workers with dependents who are not earning sufficient to supply the necessities of life and are compelled to supplement their wages by appealing to relief agencies.

The Labor Clarion has heretofore announced its belief that an industry that is unable to pay a decent American wage is unfit to continue in existence. If the charitable organizations or the public relief funds are being used to help despicable employers to compete with those who pay a fair wage the public is entitled to know the facts, and the fair employers are entitled to relief.

Join in the April Union Label Campaign.

WHAT'S IN THE NEWS

By CHAS. A. DERRY

Former King Alfonso of Spain is reported to be contemplating a visit to California in the near future. Now look for a repetition of the sickening toadyism and snobbery that attended the visit of Marie of Rumania. This democratic people dearly loves a lord, but it just dotes on "the divinity that doth hedge a king." It is a pity, too, for the mediocre personality wrapped up in the former king is known to be quite democratic.

Germans who were banished by the allies from Constantinople in 1918 are said to be flocking back by thousands to the renamed city of Istanbul, the term of banishment having expired. Should the former war allies of the Germans resent the invasion and start a persecution of the Teutons similar to that instituted by Hitler against the Jews of the Reich, what a howl would go up from the Nazis, accompanied by a rattling of sabers!

Did you notice that in the Black-Connelly thirty-hour week bill as it passed the Senate the newspapers were among the industries excluded from its operation? There is no business in the country in which the shorter work-day and work-week could be operated with less inconvenience than the printing and circulating of newspapers. But the publishers probably figured it out in cold blood that taking up the slack of unemployment would make more difficult their plan of "deflating" wages.

Two items of news this week give indication that there is strong probability of a return to normal business conditions. The first is that building construction to the value of \$17,000,000 was launched in the first week in April. The second is that the United States Steel Corporation reports that operations were at 21 per cent of capacity this week, the highest since March a year ago. There is a greater air of confidence in business circles, and it is not unlikely that the long expected upturn has been reached.

One of the strange developments of the changing political situation is the revival of interest in the silver question as a possible aid in restoring normal business conditions. The surprising vote in the United States Senate on Senator Wheeler's proposal to remonetize silver at the ratio of 16 to 1—33 for to 43 against—shows that inflation is looked upon as a possible remedy for our financial ills. It is even possible that had not President Roosevelt announced opposition to the amendment to the farm relief measure it might have passed.

"California is not one of the thirteen states to which President Roosevelt has addressed his request for consideration of minimum wage laws for women," says the San Francisco "Chronicle." It continues: "This, however, is not a slight upon the state, but because California long has had such a law in operation, setting the example for others which the President now urges them to follow." It is gratifying to know that the "Chronicle" is interested in the welfare of women workers. Now if it should be interested to the extent of helping to make the minimum wage law something more than a dead letter and to really put it "in operation" it will be doing a really meritorious service and aiding in "setting an example for others" that would mean something.

Here is one of the reasons why the number of unemployed is still on the increase. A local financial writer says that the Western Pacific Railway's long-term debt at the end of 1932 was \$61,522,969,

compared to \$57,019,100 at the close of the previous year. As income last year was insufficient to meet regular bond interest charges, the road was forced to borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The number of men thrown out of work by the railroad's inability to carry on its normal improvement program must run into the hundreds and possibly thousands. While these men are walking the streets the bondholders are getting their interest from money furnished by the governmental Reconstruction Finance Corporation. And yet we were told that the money loaned by that agency was to be used for self-liquidating projects which would give employment to labor.

The New York Board of Aldermen has unanimously adopted a resolution asking the Legislature to empower the state superintendent of banks to regulate the salaries of officers of banks under his jurisdiction. The resolution pointed out that the bankers have insisted that the city "economize" by reducing the pay of clerks receiving as little as \$2000 and of higher paid officials as well. It added that they could help to restore faith in bankers and in banking by reducing their own salaries, some of which, the resolution stated, are as high as \$1,000,000 a year.

There is a valuable suggestion in the above for other states than New York. It is evident that the newspaper publishers, for instance, are being financed in their fight against the printing trade crafts by the bankers. If they are so insistent on wage reductions a little of their own medicine might help them to realize that they are fooling with a two-edged sword. The action of the New York aldermen is commended to our own Legislature, now in session at Sacramento.

NO 30-HOUR WEEK FOR NEWSPAPERS

A letter to the editor of the Labor Clarion from Samuel S. White, editor of the "Kern County Union Labor Journal," says:

"I read with great interest your editorial, 'Thank You So Much,' in the Labor Clarion of Friday, April 14.

"It may be of interest to you that the Black thirty-hour bill, which was so highly commended in the editorial you quote from the 'News,' specifically exempts newspapers from its provisions. Here is another example similar to that 'shameless inconsistency' you speak of in your final paragraph.

"In the 'Congressional Record' for April 4, pages 1189-90, you will find the reasoning of senators in exempting newspapers from the provisions of the bill. However, you will find that whereas newspapers are declared by Senator Black to be exempt from the provisions, job plants are not!

"Senator Tydings of Maryland refused to take the word of Senator Black, author of the bill, that newspapers are excluded from the provisions, so he introduced an amendment so specifying. On page 1198 he states he does it 'to make doubly sure.' On Wednesday, April 5, the amendment was adopted, as recorded on page 1252. There was no objection by any senator, and no record vote in agreeing to the amendment.

"So you see if the 'News' waxed so warm in praise of the bill, it could so so with double enthusiasm, since the Senate had made 'doubly sure' that employees of the 'News' will not be covered by the provisions of the bill."

TO SUCCEED MISS PERKINS

Governor Lehman of New York has nominated Elmer F. Andrews of New York City to succeed Frances Perkins, now secretary of labor, as state industrial commissioner. Andrews has been deputy commissioner since 1930. It was reported that Miss Perkins had recommended Andrews as her successor.

NEIGHBORHOOD OR BROTHERHOOD?

Editor Labor Clarion:

Sir: Once again in world history Jerusalem comes to the fore. Recently a professor at its university sent out to our much distressed humanity a word of cheer and hope. "Science," said he, "has made the world one neighborhood; it is for religion to make it a brotherhood." As to neighborhood, when one voice can be heard all over the world at the same instant of time no doubt remains of its reality. Unfortunately current events remind us that there are all sorts of neighbors, some not wholly friendly, some terribly dangerous because of this very science.

As General Pershing has reminded us, "unless some such move (to disarmament) be made we may well ask ourselves whether civilization does not really reach a point where it begins to destroy itself, and whether we are thus doomed to go headlong down through destructive war and darkness to barbarism."

Such near neighbors are many nations today that air fleets armed with all sorts of devilish devices, poison gasses and incendiary bombs, the latter developing on bursting a heat of 3000 centigrade, could destroy any world capital in a few hours, even without any declaration of war. The need is therefore most urgent to have religion step in and make a world brotherhood. But we must not confound religion with theology. Our many so-called theologies have filled the world with war and hate (odium theologicum), crusades, "wars of religion," and endless persecutions of alleged infidels and heretics. The insertion, or omission, of a single word (filioque), or even a single letter (i) in a single word (homo(i)ousian), has set mankind by the ears. Would that all such troubles might be relegated to the dim unscientific past and the whole world accept the dictum of a former Jew: "By this shall all men know ye are my disciples if ye have love one to another."

An Immutable Deity can not be Prince of Peace today and God of Battles tomorrow. Hate has failed, but love never fails, and "Love is the fulfilling of the law."

Science, common sense and religion all proclaim not isolation and independence but internationalism and interdependence.

Make way for the coming Brotherhood of Nations!

EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Calif., March 29, 1933.

COMMUNISTS AND TRADE UNIONS

The hostility of the communists towards bona fide trade unions was very clearly expressed by Losovsky, the secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions, a year ago. In the official magazine of the R. I. L. U. of February, 1932, he said:

"In creating the Red Trade Union organization have you strengthened the trade unions? Do you want to strengthen them? Nothing of the kind. So long as we do not weaken and discredit them before the masses, so long as we do not disrupt their discipline, so long as the trade union apparatus is not destroyed, so long will they keep back a portion of the workers, just so long will they disrupt the struggle of the working classes—the economic and political struggle."

It is these destroyers of the trade unions, assisted by a shallow-brained group of intellectuals, who roam over the country talking about the necessity of a "united" labor front.

Labor unity will not be found by flirting with communist wreckers of the trade union movement or with other radical groups whose anti-union methods and objectives are equally as sinister although less outspoken. Unity can only be advanced by strengthening the loyalty of workers to the trade union movement and using every effort to build it up.—I. L. N. S.

Workers and Farmers' Continental Congress

Labor and unemployed workers' leaders in San Francisco have expressed hearty indorsement of the purpose of the New Continental Congress to be held in Washington, D. C., May 6 and 7, and new names are being added daily to the list of original sponsors of the call for the congress, according to announcement from local Socialist headquarters. Expectations are that at least 5000 workers and farmers will be present at the congress and preparations are being made for housing that number.

Samuel S. White, editor of the "Kern County Union Labor Journal" and president of the San Joaquin Valley Union Labor Conference, has been named state director of the Continental Congress, which has been called by more than one hundred officials of recognized labor, farm, unemployed, veterans, and similar organizations.

Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, heads the committee in charge of the congress.

"Movement of Great Significance"

Austin Lewis, attorney and a director of both the Pacific Co-operative League and the California committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, characterized the congress as "a movement of great significance."

Among the hundreds of signers throughout the country is J. L. Kerchen, director for workers' education, California State Federation of Labor.

Hugo Ernst, vice-president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International, one of the original signers of the call, declared in an interview on the subject that the country is ripe for a constructive change and that he confidently looks for practical results from the forthcoming congress of workers and farmers of the nation.

"The need for something like this congress is only too apparent," he stated. "We must bring the people of the country together under a progressive banner, united on a constructive and workable plan which will bring about this change in our present economic system."

Protest Inequalities and Decadence

In reply to questions on the immediate object of the congress, Miles Dempster, Socialist candidate for Congress from the Fourth Congressional District in the last election, said:

"Unquestionably this congress will adopt a common political program that will mean a maintenance wage for all unemployed paid by our federal government, and a huge construction program that will put millions directly to work, and which will be the first real step to break the back of our depression. More than that, it means the first conscious united protest by all the working people of America definitely against the inequalities and decadence of the present capitalist system. It likely will be as historically important as the Continental Congress that years ago issued our declaration of independence—this time a declaration of independence for freedom from economic insecurity, poverty and unemployment."

FEWER SCHOOL TEACHERS

Due to the depression and the consequent demand for "economy," Pennsylvania has approximately 700 fewer public school teachers this year than last, the Department of Public Instruction reports. The drop is the direct result of action by local school boards in not filling vacancies and the merging of classes and buildings. In some districts supervisors have been returned to teaching positions to fill vacancies.

MISS PERKINS THREATENED

An Associated Press dispatch from Philadelphia states that Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, is being guarded by a strong force of police as a result of the receipt of a threatening letter at the labor department headquarters in that city. Miss Perkins is in Philadelphia to deliver an address before the Women's Club of Temple University. The threatening missive bore a Philadelphia postmark.

TREASURY GETS LOW INTEREST RATE

Applications for approximately \$75,000,000 of ninety-one-day treasury bills dated April 9 were announced by Secretary Woodin to have totaled \$848,315,000. A total of \$75,188,000 was accepted, with the average price of the bills to be issued, 99.876, at an average rate on a bank discount basis of about 0.49 per cent. The highest bid was 99.900, equivalent to an annual interest rate of about 0.40, and the lowest accepted was 99.865.

MUSICIANS' BALL TONIGHT

More than a score of nationally known orchestra leaders will conduct the 100 musicians comprising the great orchestra at the annual ball of the Musicians' Union at the Civic Auditorium tonight.

In addition, the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Kajetan Attl, will open the program with a promenade concert at 7 o'clock. Dancing will continue until 2 o'clock Saturday morning.

HOW THE FEUD STARTED

"Madam," shouted the angry neighbor, "your little Reginald has just thrown a brick through our window!" "And would you bring me the brick?" beamed Reginald's mother. "We are keeping all the little mementoes of his pranks."—"Watchman-Examiner."

Diversion of Highway Funds Opposed by Organized Motorists

Efforts to divert millions of dollars in gasoline tax revenues from the highway fund to the state general fund will continue to meet unabated opposition at the hands of organized motorists and other civic groups, according to a statement by the California State Automobile Association. The Assembly Roads and Highways Committee last week held firmly to its attitude against diversion and again rejected the proposal, as it had on several previous hearings. The scene of battle has now been shifted to the Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

The statement of the Automobile Association, reiterates its opposition to diversion of highway revenues to purposes not now specified by law, and says:

"Organized motorists and others opposing diversion are not unaware of the difficulties facing the Legislature in balancing the budget, but they are standing firmly against a method that would involve taking money derived from the motorist for any other use than that promised him when the tax was levied."

Deplorable Plight of Workers Is Revealed

Agreement to form a committee to devise a tag or label to mark garments made under good conditions was reached at a meeting in New York of representatives of several organizations. The meeting was called by the Women's Trade Union League.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt indorsed the proposal, saying that all intelligent employers know that the greatest market for their products is among working people and that if wages are too low they will lose their chief market. She said the public must be educated to the necessity of demanding products made under fair wage and working conditions and advocated a publicity and advertising campaign to make known the facts.

Mary Anderson, chief of the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor, emphasized the need for building up minimum wage standards before the label campaign was undertaken. She said that to push the label program now would be ineffective because of the cut-throat competition of employers, which is steadily driving wages downward.

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said that the average earnings of workers in the needle trades was below the minimum of subsistence, and that unless this movement was checked there would be a return to the insanitary sweatshop of twenty-five years ago.

Join in the April Union Label Campaign.



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Printing Orders For APRIL

—the month designated by the American Federation of Labor to direct particular attention to the Union Label, Card and Button.



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CANT BUST'EM

BOSS OF THE ROAD

SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

Striking Pea Pickers Driven From County

Governor Rolph has directed the Department of Social Welfare to investigate and report on the telegraphed request of Mayor Cunha of Hayward that all charity to field workers in Alameda County be discontinued for six months. Pea field workers are refusing to accept the wages offered and prefer living on charity, Cunha said.

A delegation of 200 indigents stormed the meeting of the Alameda County Supervisors Tuesday last, protesting against being taken off the charity rolls and declaring they were "city workers," unaccustomed to picking peas and unable to make a living wage at it. The supervisors directed that an investigation be made.

Fifty strikers, demanding 30 cents a basket instead of the 18 cents paid by the pea packers, were herded by deputies down the highway to the Alameda County line near Warm Springs and warned to "keep on going." The malcontents originally were driven into Alameda County from Santa Clara County, it was said.

The pea packers and vegetable farmers of southern Alameda County are said to have organized a "vigilante committee" to "protect themselves from communist agitators and striking pickers who have been demanding higher wages."

Following is an excerpt from a San Francisco newspaper report of the agricultural workers' strike disturbances in the vicinity of Hayward last Sunday. The report gives no details of the trouble's origin, but it arose from the beggarly wages paid to pickers:

"The smoldering feud between striking pea pickers and employers broke into a flame of hatred in the Hayward district when peace officers trying to maintain order encountered a mob of 500 strikers.

"Tear gas bombs were hurled and swinging clubs brought two known casualties. No shots were fired, but in one case a strike sympathizer resorted to boiling water as a weapon, officers said.

"The pickers have been on strike for a week, urged on by radical agitators. Yesterday's battle took place near Decoto. Under Sheriff Frank Swain, with fifteen deputies and seven highway officers, headed for the scene of the gathering. Larson was knocked down before the officers loosed three tear gas bombs, dispersing the mob."

ECONOMY WINS

It used to be said that whenever a Scot got to London he never went back home—except to fetch his brother. That notion is out of date, according to Lord Dewar, who remarked recently: "There are not nearly so many Scots traveling down to London as there used to be. They get born in London, nowadays, to save the fare."—"Watchman-Examiner."

It is sometimes as hard to persuade slaves to be free as it is to compel free men to be slaves.—Edmund Burke.

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AUSTRALIAN LABOR IN POLITICS

The Labor party of Western Australia won a striking victory in the election for members of the State Legislature. Out of fifty members of the lower house of the Parliament, which controls the government, the voters elected twenty-eight Labor party men, a clear majority.

The Labor party government of South Australia was defeated in the election for members of Parliament. The defeat was attributed to a split in the party over government policies.

FIGHT UNFAIR DOG TRACK

Organized labor of Tampa, Fla., reports progress in the fight against the Sulphur Springs dog track, which refused to employ local and union labor after a verbal and written agreement to do so. The labor committee in charge of the campaign against dog track management distributes circulars regarding the anti-union outfit and uses a sound truck twice a week with side banners carrying the same advertisements.

PRINTER RECEIVES PROMOTION

E. I. McKinley, Sr., deputy state labor commissioner of Arkansas for seventeen years, has been appointed labor commissioner for a two-year term. McKinley is a member of Little Rock Typographical Union No. 92.

CONTEMPTIBLE PRACTICE PENALIZED

College Weavers, Inc., at Northampton, Mass., was fined \$100 for employing women without pay on the pretext of teaching them weaving. The company appealed the decision.

"Once in Jeopardy" Plea Held Privilege Only of Defendant

In overruling the plea of John O'Gara, former assistant district attorney, to dismiss a remaining indictment for murder against Tom Mooney in connection with the Preparedness day bombing of 1916, Judge Ward of the San Francisco Superior Court said: "I can see no practical advantage to the defendant in the trial. However, the case must proceed."

O'Gara argued that a second trial would place Mooney, now serving life at San Quentin, in double jeopardy.

The court held that, although the murder with which he is charged occurred at the same time as the murder for which he was originally convicted, it was not an identical crime.

Attorney O'Gara, who did not represent Mooney but represented himself as a taxpayer, was told that the evidence of "once in jeopardy" can be presented only under special plea and is one of the personal privileges given to an accused.

War on Idleness of Nation's Facilities

A committee appointed to study technocracy proposed at a meeting of the New York Chapter of the Society of Industrial Engineers that the government seize idle industrial plants, mines and farms, to be operated by the unemployed under a national self-sustaining, self-help program.

A resolution adopted by the meeting authorized the appointment of a committee to work out plans under which such a program could be put into effect.

The technocracy committee advocated the beginning of a "war on the idleness of the nation's productive facilities," to be carried on by the government, advised by an engineering board.

While these plans, looking toward a permanent economic reconstruction, are being worked out and put into effect, the committee urged that consideration be given to an immediate emergency program for the relief of suffering caused by unemployment.

The committee recommended that another committee be formed to consider in detail the proposal of commandeering idle plants.

"We are suffering," the report said, "not from technological unemployment, but from the unemployment of technology. The inadequate purchasing capacity of the majority of the population restricts the market necessary for the full utilization of the existing means of production."

LEFT AT THE POST

Smith—Jones expects 100 per cent disability on his accident-insurance policy. He says he is completely incapacitated by the loss of a thumb. Smythe—What's his vocation? Smith—He's a professional hitch-hiker.—"Foreign Service."

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Charles A. Feistcorn, better known to the older members of the union, passed away last week at his home in the East bay. Mr. Feistcorn was about 80 years of age and had been on the pension roll for approximately nineteen years.

Among the out-of-town visitors at the meeting of the union last Sunday were James Byrne, well-known member of Sacramento Union; H. M. Richey, president of Stockton Union, and D. K. Stauffer, I. T. U. representative, the latter two addressing the meeting concerning the lockout situation in the Stockton "Independent." Several members of Oakland Union were also in attendance.

It is reported Santa Rosa Union has agreed to a reduction of \$3 per week in its scale, to run until July 1 of this year. A contract has been signed with the employers of that city, the first one in the history of Santa Rosa Union.

Those nominated at last Sunday's meeting of the union to fill the various offices for the coming two-year term were: President, George S. Hollis; first vice-president, Thomas S. Black; second vice-president, D. N. Bonnington; secretary-treasurer, L. Michelson; trustees, C. A. Derry, F. L. Dutcher, R. W. Waterson; reading clerk, Alice Hawkes-Bernett; sergeant-at-arms, D. C. Hanna; executive committee, H. J. Benz, E. C. Browne, W. P. Davis, M. S. Dunning, J. J. Hebner, W. N. Mappin, D. Zari; auditing committee, Charles Crawford, G. A. Maitland, J. E. Mead, D. Stillwell; delegates to Labor Council, G. S. Hollis, R. E. Trickle, J. J. Hebner, J. A. W. MacDermott, A. G. Neilson, F. Kothe, R. J. Donovan, L. L. Heagney, G. A. Sheridan, F. Deuer, H. Heidelberg, E. C. Browne, C. A. Derry; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, A. G. Neilson, F. C. Parks; delegates to Trades Union Promotional League, W. N. Mappin, Harvey Bell.

Announcement is made by officers of the Progressive Club that the meeting scheduled to be held next Sunday, April 23, has been postponed.

Considerable pressure is being brought to bear on the United States Congress by newspaper interests in an endeavor to exclude newspapers and periodicals from the provisions of the Black bill which would establish a thirty-hour week in all industry. Printing trades unions are fighting this powerful newspaper lobby, and justly so, as there is no logical argument in favor of excluding newspapers and periodicals from the shorter work-week. The following excerpt from an editorial, reported to have appeared in the New York "Daily News" under recent date, shows the proper spirit of co-operation: "The newspaper business almost as a unit is asking for exemption from the Black bill. Much as we regret to say it, the newspapers, like other organized groups, are always on hand at Washington with a tin cup when there is a prospect of having the cup filled. Newspapers and magazines already get about \$96,000,000 graft through being carried by the post office at less than cost. Now they are working their pull to evade the Black bill, on the plea that newspaper schedules could not be adjusted to shorter work times. The fact is that if business in general can so adjust its schedules—and it can, with a few exceptions—the newspapers can do so too, in most departments. It might be difficult in the case of reporters and circulation department, truck drivers

and collectors. But there is no more sense in exempting the newspaper business as a whole—book-keeping, mechanical and business departments—than there is in exempting any other business in the country. Privileges are passing out nowadays; special, undeserved privileges, we mean. We think the papers would be wise to fall in with this trend."

On March 8, 1933, the John G. Winston Company of Philadelphia, text book publishers, locked out members of the Typographical Union, insisting on a further reduction in wages than that already granted by Philadelphia Union some months previously. These unfair tactics are particularly outstanding in view of the fact that this firm has in the past called upon the union to verify statements that the products of this firm were produced under union conditions. Efforts are being made to prevail on school boards to refrain from purchasing products of the John C. Winston Company.

Ira B. Cross, professor of economics at the University of California, has compiled a history of the labor movement in California. Mr. Cross praises the Typographical Union for its efforts in bettering conditions for working people, and in appreciation for use of union records has presented this organization with framed photographs of Alexander M. Kenaday and James H. Barry, two old-timers in typographical history of San Francisco.

Stockton Typographical Union is now conducting a fight against the Stockton "Independent," which has been manned by a colony of rodents who are working for \$5 a day. The union was told by the publishers that unless they accepted a reduction of 37½ per cent they could consider themselves discharged. The officers of Stockton Union made every effort to reach an amicable agreement, even offering to arbitrate, but to no avail. The answer of the publisher was "no compromise." The indications are that Stockton Typographical Union will be in existence when the Stockton "Independent" is either union-manned or but a sad memory.—Jack Dalton in Los Angeles "Citizen."

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. F. Crawford

Another chapel member to be laid up is Harold Hearn. He sprained an ankle early this week, forcing him to stay off the foot.

Lyle Slocum is reported to be rapidly recovering from his throat operation. He is now at his home taking things easy and regaining his strength. Next week should see him back on the job.

Haven't heard from Frank Hutchinson, who was on the sick list a short time ago, but understand he will be back shortly.

A recent party given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Walt Johnson, friends of Harold Hearn, was attended by the following members of the composing room: F. Larbaud, Al Tellman, Herb Lefevre, J. A. W. McDermott and Harold Hearn.

A couple of swell-looking damsels appeared in the "big room" the other evening in quest of subscribers for several nationally known magazines. Naturally they grabbed various members of the apprentice corps. And were their faces red! Charlie Cullen was assistant foreman that evening, and after rounding up the boys Charlie sez: "When two young gals enter the room, the apprentice boys go haywire." But, Charles, such is the spirit of youth.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

The resignation of Rube Burrow as night chairman was placed before last Saturday's chapel meeting and after some discussion finally accepted. Other duties, it was indicated, impelled Mr. Burrow to this step, one his associates regret, as he has officiated honestly, capably and conscientiously for several years.

Did this candid chronicler go so far as to call Al Crackbon youthful, protestants might be silenced by the calendar, which says he has had but fifteen birthdays; yet a vast expanse of barren dome disputes it, this latter being accounted for

MAILER NOTES

—By LEROY C. SMITH—

Among other business transacted at the April meeting was election of local officers, which resulted as follows: President, H. Christie 42, C. Friberg 31; vice-president, L. E. Bennetts 35, A. Berliner 38; secretary-treasurer, A. F. O'Neil 39, E. Hoertkorn 32; executive committee (two to be elected), O. Benson 8, D. Del Carlo 32, R. Gaskill 22, P. Lutz 16, M. L. Michelson 3, R. Roebing 6, J. Stocker 27, W. D. Williams 20 (neither having majority run off will be held at May meeting); delegates to Labor Council (two to be elected), F. Raubinger 59, R. Roebing 27, J. Stocker 43; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council (two to be elected), C. Allen 12, H. Christie 48, C. Friberg 30, H. Taylor 46; auditing committee (three to be elected), H. Hudelson 56, W. Johns 51, H. Shulsen 62, N. Spang 27; delegate to Label Section (one to be elected), H. Hudelson 18, H. Taylor 51. By a recent amendment to by-laws, the president is automatically elected delegate to Allied Printing Trades Council, making three delegates to that body.

Newly-elected officers will be installed at the May meeting.

H. Taylor, delegate to Allied Printing Trades Council, gave an interesting report of the activities now being carried on by that body.

The scale committee reported the publishers had requested a 10 per cent cut in scale. The report of the committee was accepted and a motion prevailed, by a vote of 59 for to 3 against, "that scale committee be given full power to act; and that committee ask if publishers are willing to arbitrate the difference; and if publishers are willing to give the union thirty days' notice before putting reduction into effect."

Just how the federal government, states, municipalities and employers expect to make the grade in restoring prosperity by cutting wages and thereby reducing the purchasing power of the workers it is difficult to imagine. All nations are virtually bankrupt. Unemployment and wage cutting continue to spread. It would seem "the powers that be," the captains of industry, have got things into a fine mess.

Judging from comment being made by members of the "outlaw" locals in regard to the formation of a mailers' international union by the M. T. D. U. officers, the opinion prevails that it is but a "face-saving" gesture to cover up their defeat in the courts. Apparently the M. T. D. U. officers' "merry-go-round" is on its last legs.

by the fact that his natal days arrive with leap years and Al admits years leap awfully fast at his age. Anyway, young or younger, he consented to take over where Mr. Burrow left off. "Now watch the fur fly," he says. "I need a complete new top dressing."

Wonder if Herb Hail isn't getting absent-minded? Asked by his better half to order half a dozen bottles of beer and some groceries, Herb forgot the groceries.

Laborers in apeland, opines Gorilla Schmidt, are getting unreasonable; they're demanding longer tails and a coconut in each paw.

Bucking the slipboard, Barney O'Neill, owner of a brand new card, ditto owner of a brand new baby, is conceded to be a clever eporator, also a clever dad. When the infant began to cry and his wife protested his cramming a dollar bill in its mouth, Barney told her it was only hush money.

Almost Commuter Joe Sullivan is convinced that Alameda fruit peddlers have a sense of humor. He was hesitating over a choice of two likely bunches of bananas when the peddler wisecracked, "Take a green bunch; yellow not so good for the Irish."

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WHAT ARE THE LESSONS?

—By CHARLES M. HECKER—

Vigorous condemnation of the bankers for their policies which have plunged the nation into financial chaos characterized the address by William Green at Wilkes-Barre, says an item in the Labor Clarion, April 14, 1933, page 8. Quoting Mr. Green:

"The terrible experience through which the nation has been passing . . . has served to teach laboring people many lessons. We have learned much, and I am sure that labor will appropriate to itself all the benefits and value of the lessons learned."

What are the policies of the bankers, and what are the lessons labor has learned from the financial chaos and terrible experience?

Let us go back to 1920. That was the year the Republican party determined that the easiest way to win the election was to base its appeal on the proposition that we should get out of Europe and stay out. This appeal, like all appeals by all parties, of whatever kind or description, political, industrial, religious or otherwise, was directed to ignorance and prejudice. To bolster up the denunciation of the Democratic policies, which had more or less reality as a base, for we had got into Europe by entrance into the world war and had acquired a financial interest there, the immortal words of George Washington to "avoid entangling alliances" were dragged out of their setting of a pioneer land and made to do duty in the twentieth century of industry, finance and commerce.

The Republicans won that election, and the nation under the guidance of the President started on the road "back to normalcy." Almost immediately dark clouds appeared upon the horizon. The war had stimulated agriculture and industry to excessive production, and deflation set in, and promised to develop into a first-class panic. Farm produce was sold in 1920, 1921 and 1922 for less than the cost of production. Small-town banks—especially those with lots of sheep paper—began closing their doors. It was a crisis, and that we were saved from the crash was due entirely to the broad vision of the great bankers of the world. They saw the impending national and world-wide disaster, and seeing, knew that something must be done about it or the political party of the full dinner pail would lose prestige. Knowing that something must be done, they did it.

These conditions prevailed: Factory and field in America could produce and were producing more than America could use, so we enacted a prohibitive protective tariff law to prevent any pauper-made goods coming in. Europe was broke, hopelessly in debt, so could not absorb America's overproduction. With clear vision and commanding prestige won through war-time patriotic labors, the bankers saw how to meet the crisis. They went to Europe bearing gifts. They sought to rehabilitate nations torn by war. They said to Europe: "The world can not run half bankrupt and half prosperous. We must all be prosperous together or we shall all sink into the slough of despond and bankruptcy. Let us supply you with money. Let us help you, let us lift you up."

And Europe listened to the sweet sounds. Bonds were all the great bankers asked. And beautifully lithographed and engraved bonds, done by the best New York houses, were exchanged for gold, or credit, extended by the benevolent men of vision bent on restoring the world to normalcy.

With credit in New York, all Europe began to buy. Soon prosperity was upon us. Factories hummed, wages went up. With the sun shining upon the nation in the greatest era of boloney and deception in the history of civilization, the men of vision undertook to carry out the second part of their vision. Football stars, golfing wizards, anybody who could read and write, were taught

to repeat convincing sales talks, to answer questions, refute arguments and denounce "Reds," and they went among the populace and sold the bonds of the great bankers to the people. It was a happy time, what with radio and automobiles and confidential financial letters from brokerage houses to lull the people to thoughtless securities. Ah, them was the days!

Out of this mad scramble Europe got the goods, the great bankers got the money, and the people got the gilt-edged pieces of paper and the experience.

I wonder if these are the policies and the lessons to which President Green refers.

CONNERY NOT A "YES MAN"

To Congressman Connery of Massachusetts went the honor of standing out to the last ditch for decent employment conditions. He would neither present the reforestation bill nor support it. As a result he is already being boomed for the Senate. Connery seems to believe that congressmen are elected to represent the people and that they have a duty to perform that goes beyond simply saying "Yes, sir."

The dismissal wage for workers who are displaced by the machine or discharged because of the falling off in business has made some progress in recent years. Of course it is not a substitute for a job but it is better than turning the workers out into the street without a cent. So far, the dismissal wage has been paid in private employment. Why should not the government set an example of justice and fairness by paying a dismissal wage? Under the new economy program, it is probable some government employees will lose their jobs and now would seem to be a most opportune time for the government to inaugurate the principle of paying a dismissal wage. —I. L. N. S.

SAN FRANCISCO'S BUDGET

Mayor Rossi has finished his preliminary "editing" of the city's 1933-34 budget, and announced it will probably be in the hands of the Board of Supervisors early next week.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Since last reports the following members of local unions have passed away: F. H. Duttie, member of Pattern Makers' Union, died on Saturday, April 15; Robert Summerville, Municipal Carmen's Union, April 18; Alexander Theodore Krause, Millwrights' Union, April 7; Anton George Frederick Allmers, Operating Engineers' Union No. 59, April 13.

Stockton Motion Picture Houses Are Now 100 Per Cent Unionized

President J. W. Southwick of Motion Picture Projectionists' Union No. 428, Stockton, has announced that differences which have existed between his union and the National Theater, motion picture house, have been amicably adjusted, and that union operators are again in charge of the projection room. Negotiations looking to the re-unionizing of this theater reached a conclusion Saturday, April 8, and the union crew took charge the following day.

Every motion picture house in Stockton now employs union operators.

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WANTS INVESTIGATION

A senatorial investigation of railroads has been asked by the Railway Labor Executives' Association, representing twenty-one railroad labor unions, A. F. Whitney, chairman of the association, announced at Cleveland, Ohio, recently.

Declaring that the Railway Labor Executives' Association is "unalterably opposed to any scheme that suggests further railroad mergers at the expense of the public and the railroad employees," Whitney said that the senatorial investigation was sought so that the public may have the truth and more fully understand why the railroads are now unable to meet their fixed charges. The proposed inquiry would cover the railroads' capital structure, the manner in which they have been manipulated by Wall Street and all other factors in the railroad situation.

PRICE-CUTTING WAR ENDED

The dyeing and cleaning unions on Monday last declared a holiday and devoted it to an automobile parade announcing to the world that the price-cutting war which has been so disastrous to the industry is at an end. The unions had voted to refuse a further demand of the employers for further wage cuts, and united with the bosses in an endeavor to stabilize prices for the benefit of all concerned. These unions should receive the support of organized labor and the general public in their endeavor to maintain decent wage conditions.

DRIVING HOME A TRUISM

Congress has, through presidential request, party pressure, and the demands of the public, voted to give the President power to cut us up to 15 per cent. Many employees regard that as a severe defeat for the postal organizations. We have been licked, they say. We have met a reverse, true—but we are not routed, we are not even in retreat. Despite anything Congress might do, anything the President says, anything the people might demand, there exists a truism as potent now as it has ever been, and that is: "The depression can not be overcome by diminishing the consumer's purchasing power." Anything done by anyone or any organization that is in opposition to that truism can not long survive. We are, just as sure as the depression itself will end, going to get back all we may lose and more, too. Remember that, and get into the fun of fighting to win it back.—"Associated Postal Worker."

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GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Twenty-five civic organizations in Chicago, led by the Women's Trade Union League, have started a movement to protect working girls from exploitation by unscrupulous employers interested solely in profits.

An organization known as the "Paul Reveres" has been established in Chicago to remove communistic influences from educational institutions. It is said there are more than 4,000,000 agents preaching communistic doctrines in the United States at present.

The general council of the British Trades Union Congress, and the executive of the Labor party, indorsed the principle that the claim of organized labor to its place in the control and direction of publicly-owned industries should be recognized by the government.

The Connecticut Legislature has adopted a bill compelling all Connecticut factories to register with the state labor commissioner full information as to their manner of operation. The bill is aimed at New York sweat shop manufacturers who have been coming into the state in increasing numbers since the depression began.

Because employees of the Richmond Radiator Company at Uniontown, Pa., organized under a charter from the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees they were locked out. The members of the union then asked the other employees to back them by striking and as a result the entire plant was shut up, about 400 men being affected.

Governor Ely of Massachusetts has signed a bill to increase the penalties for violation of the decrees of the minimum wage commission. The measure provides a fine of \$300 for violation of the act, as against a \$50 fine under the old law. The bill is aimed at manufacturers who have opened shops paying sweat shop wages during the last two years.

Emphatic denunciation of the action of the House of Representatives in slashing appropriations for the public schools and allied institutions of the nation's capital \$3,633,917 was expressed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement urging Congress to

provide sufficient funds to permit the schools to function in a proper and adequate way.

Governor John J. Winant of New Hampshire has warned manufacturers that prosecutions will follow violations of the law enacted for the protection of women and children in industry. "I have asked officials responsible for enforcement of these statutes to prosecute to the limit those who disregard and break down these safeguards, which were written into the law to protect human life," the governor said in a statement.

Arbitrary authority of judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes in Colorado is about to become a thing of the past. Governor Johnson now has in his hands a bill passed by the Legislature which limits the authority of the courts in issuing injunctions. When his signature is placed on the measure it will become a law. The measure as adopted is virtually a duplicate of the Norris federal anti-injunction measure passed by Congress last year.

Financiers connected with the copper industry predict an immediate shut-down of the copper mines in the United States. It was said the mines would probably be closed for at least six months. Overproduction and inability to sell copper at a profit were given as the reasons for closing the mines. Copper stocks now total about 650,000 tons, with a consumption of around 20,000 tons a month. A six-months' shut down would still leave 530,000 tons on hand.

British labor is planning to hold a great May Day demonstration in London on May 7, which it is hoped will be a landmark in the history of labor and will eclipse the tremendous demonstration held on February 5 to protest against the government's unemployment policy. The rally, the Trades Union Congress general council says, "will provide a first-class warning to Fascists, war-mongers, and anti-working class reactionaries of every shade and section."

Federal Judge Faris has approved an application by the management of the Missouri Pacific railroad to continue paying approximately \$63,000 a month in pensions to retired employees. The railroad is in bankruptcy under the amended federal bankruptcy law. The management told the judge that the pension system was inaugurated in 1917 and that even a temporary discontinuance would affect present employees. Employees receiving pensions must be 70 years old and have had twenty-five continuous years' service with the railroad.

WARDING OFF THE WALLOPS

"Do your new spectacles help your eyes, Johnny?" asked the neighbor. "Yes'm. I never have my eyes blacked now like I used to before I wore 'em."—Boston "Transcript."

WEIGHT AND MILEAGE TO GOVERN

Heavy trucks and trailers using California roads will pay for that privilege on a par with automobiles, in proportion to their weight and mileage, under legislation proposed by Senator Bert B. Snyder of Santa Cruz.

Chicago's Unpaid School Teachers Threaten March on Washington

Representatives of Chicago's 14,000 unpaid school teachers have sought federal aid to force Chicago banks to buy Board of Education tax warrants to prevent, they said, a general march on the capital.

"The teachers are so desperate," said Robert C. Keenan, one of the delegation that called at the White House, "that unless we can obtain action immediately nothing in the world can keep every teacher who still owns a car from coming here as soon as the schools close next week."

REFORESTATION WORK

The first step toward enrollment of 11,500 men throughout California to work in federal reforestation camps, according to President Roosevelt's emergency relief program, was taken in Washington last week with the designation of the State Department of Social Welfare as the agency to handle the work here.

R. C. Branion, State Emergency Relief Administrator, now en route to the national capital to confer with the President, was appointed to direct the enrollment.

California's quota, based on population figures, will not be sufficient to take care of all unmarried men between 18 and 25 and having dependents who will want work in the camps, executives in Branion's office in Sacramento said.

It is believed work here would be directed largely at fire prevention in the large public recreation areas such as Yosemite. Offices for enrollment will be organized throughout the state.

REBUILDING AT LONG BEACH

Henderson Rehabilitation Committee at Long Beach has to date registered more than 5500 first-class building trades mechanics of all crafts and is capable of furnishing building tradesmen to contractors or property owners on a moment's notice. Up to last week the bureau had sent approximately 1200 men to different jobs throughout the city.

BEER BENEFITS WAITERS

Largely as a result of the legalization of beer, it is reported that for the first time in years every member of the Waiters' Union in Chicago is working. There are 1500 members of the union, of which Maurice C. Cohen is secretary. Cohn said he expected the membership of the union would reach 5000 by the time the World Fair opens in June.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION

The annual fiesta of the May Day Federation will be held in California Hall, on Monday, May 1, at 8 p. m. Prominent speakers have been enlisted for the occasion, and after the addresses there will be an entertainment and dance. The public is cordially invited, and is assured an enjoyable evening.

SHOULD GRANDMAS BE TOLD?

An elderly woman was escorting two little girls around the zoo. While they were looking at the stork she told them the legend of the ungainly bird—how it was instrumental in bringing them to their mamas. The children looked at each other with sly glances and presently one whispered to the other: "Don't you think we ought to tell the dear old thing the truth?"—Boston "Transcript."

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Embassy Theater, Market near Seventh
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dread-naught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
Tait's, 24 Ellis.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

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Insurance Executives Know No Depression

High-priced executives of the big life insurance companies have not suffered during the depression, though the companies are now restricting cash surrender values and making of loans on policies and though numerous state legislatures have passed emergency legislation for the protection of the companies, says a Washington dispatch.

Interesting figures on big life insurance salaries have just been provided by Senator Arthur Robinson of Indiana. His tabulations show that cuts on big salaries have been few and far between. From 1929 to 1932, reductions had been made in the case of only three of 27 executives of five leading companies. Fifteen actually received salary increases, while the remaining nine were drawing the same salaries in 1932 as in 1929. Salaries of lower paid employees of the companies were not sacred, however, and there have been numerous pay reductions affecting the rank and file of insurance employees. In the last few days some big companies have announced cuts for the higher-paid officials but their pay is still high.

Salary boosts were given all of the five principal officers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The 1929 to 1932 salary increases for Equitable officers follow: T. I. Parkinson, president, \$75,000 to \$100,000; L. M. Fisher, vice-president, \$34,375 to \$40,000; W. J. Graham, vice-president, \$34,375 to \$40,000; R. D. Murphy, vice-president, \$20,000 to \$30,000, and D. A. Walker, vice-president, \$17,187 to \$20,000.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company also raised the pay of its five leading officers as follows: F. H. Ecker, president, \$175,000 to \$200,000; L. A. Lincoln, vice-president, \$66,875 to \$125,000; A. C. Campbell, vice-president, \$35,000 to \$40,000; H. E.

North, vice-president, \$30,000 to \$35,000, and F. W. Ecker, treasurer, \$27,500 to \$32,000.

The New York Life Insurance Company boosted the salaries of President T. A. Buckner from \$100,400 to \$125,400; of Vice-President W. Buckner from \$55,360 to \$55,400; of Assistant Secretary-Treasurer T. A. Buckner, Jr., from \$8604 to \$10,000; maintained the pay of Vice-President A. L. Aiken at \$45,000; and reduced the salaries of Vice-President L. H. McCall and Treasurer H. Palagano, respectively, from \$56,200 to \$55,000, and \$18,892 to \$18,000, and reduced the salary of Secretary L. H. McCall from \$46,400 to \$45,000.

The Prudential Life Insurance Company made no changes in the salaries of four officers. Those salaries ranged from \$125,000 to \$43,000.

TO CLOSE SAN DIEGO OFFICE

The San Diego labor commissioner's office is to be closed June 30, the end of the fiscal year, according to State Labor Commissioner Frank C. MacDonald. Established twenty years ago by the then governor, Hiram W. Johnson, the branch has rendered a most valuable service to the workers of this district. Thousands of men, women and child workers without money to hire lawyers and pay court costs have been able to secure speedy and effective justice through this bureau, says the "Labor Leader."

TO REVIVE HAZY MEMORIES

Maybe the police would be more successful in rounding up those bogus \$20 bills if they'd send out a description of what a real \$20 bill looks like. —Boston "Herald."

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INDUSTRIAL WELFARE

A bulletin of the Division of Industrial Welfare of the State Department of Industrial Relations announces that there are now ten states in the union that have minimum wage laws for women and minor workers, namely: California, Massachusetts (non-mandatory), Minnesota (minors only), New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.

A review of the work of the agents of the division for the month of March, 1933, shows that 103 complaints were investigated, there were 1029 plant inspections, investigations and calls, back wages to the amount of \$880.89 were collected, 230 learners' licenses were issued, and new and renewed permits to physically defective women to the number of 48 were also issued.

Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney, director of the division, says that California's minimum wage law is being used as a model for such legislation in other states of the union.



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Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

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Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.
Baggage Messengers—Meets 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bollermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meets 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Mike Guerra, 1479 Shafter ave.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.
Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 7960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Building.
Capmakers No. 9—D. Feldman, 725 Grove, San Francisco.
Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meets 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meets 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Federation of Administrators—Kathryn Sproul, Sec., Horace Mann Junior High School.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.
Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Garage Employees—Meets 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers.
Grocery Clerks—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue.
Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Janitors No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ladies' Auxiliary, Trades Union Promotional League—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, room 315, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Avenue.
Marine Engineers No. 9, International Union of Operating Engineers—Meets Tuesday nights at 9 Main St.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Building.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday.
Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meets last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate Avenue.
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
Retail Dyers and Cleaners No. 18182—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Doe Davis, Sec., 862 Third.
Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Avenue. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth. Thursdays.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Avenue, Oakland, Calif.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.
Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 Ninth.
Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meets Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.
Waitresses No. 48—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 8 p. m.; 4th Wednesday, 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

Attempts to gag the press go on under the "new deal" as before. A bill for press censorship was passed by the House of Representatives, with most of the members doing the rubber stamp act and voting for it without knowing anything about it or what it really meant.

The bill was ostensibly designed to prevent publication of confidential matter received by the State Department from foreign nations. It could be used to virtually seal government operations from the public, as it would prohibit any government employee from giving out information "without authorization of competent authority." In practice this would mean that government officials could refuse to tell of their activities unless authorized by the President to speak. This would give dictatorial control over publication of government business.

No possible justification can be urged for so drastic a measure. It would be far better to have some confidential matter made public than to adopt this proposed censorship. The Senate will serve the nation by killing the bill or at least modifying it to prevent it from being used as a press gag.

* * *

There seems no reason why legislation should be rushed through Congress before the members have a chance to study and understand it. The press censorship bill just referred to is a case in point. Members of the House confessed after it had been passed that they hadn't the slightest idea what it was all about. Undoubtedly there has been need for quick action and this is no time for Congressional procrastination on needed legislation. But senators and representatives should know what they are voting for. Otherwise foolish and dangerous legislation is almost sure to be passed.

Unemployment insurance legislation has failed to pass in New York and some other states where it was being considered. But it will win in the end. As President Roosevelt says in his new book, "Looking Forward," "We shall come to unemployment insurance in this country just as certainly as we have come to workmen's compensation for industrial injury."

* * *

Hitler apparently plans to destroy German trade unionism, unless it consents to become a mere adjunct of his "National Socialist" party. The British Labor party charges that the Nazi dictatorship is seeking to suppress the labor movement in all its manifestations, and news from Germany indicates there is good basis for the charge. German trade unionism is strong and may be depended upon to put up a good fight. Labor the world over is watching the situation with keen interest and hopes that the German workers will successfully defend their rights.

* * *

Germans who have refused to bow the knee to the tyrannical Hitler regime deserve much credit. They face ostracism, persecution, all sorts of abuse and even death, in many cases. Yet great numbers are true to democratic principles and are standing firmly for what they believe to be right. Among them is Dr. Paul Schwartz, German consul at New York City, who was recently forced out of his position by Hitler. Dr. Schwartz frankly proclaimed himself an enemy of the Hitler dictatorship and that under no circumstances would he give it his approval.

* * *

Old man Harriman—on a stretcher—going into court—just a shadow—a bad heart—indicted—bank funds gone askew, the charge—fine old line about fighting to the last—depositors wondering when and if—pioneer bankers—part of the banking picture. New York blase, America observant.

The government moves. Something ponderous about it. Meanwhile the Morgan partners—twenty of them—told to stand by for a call. Looks like judgment day for bankers, private and commercial. Maybe a lot of bluff, probably not.

Hark back a couple of months ago. A labor man, John P. Frey, looking back upon a year of patient work, trudged up to the capitol from a labor office, and laid before a Senate committee the first complete story of bank power. How things have moved since that day!

* * *

Senator Norris held up before the gaze of the Senate a chart, called the "Spider Web." It wasn't complete, but it was, even in incompleteness, overwhelming. In the center a great spider—the private banks—Morgan, Kuhn-Loeb, Seligman, Goldman-Sachs, Brown Brothers and a half dozen others. Reaching out from this tremendous center were the directorates—the web strands—into commercial banks; into utilities, into railroads, into industries, into street car lines; into every phase of the nation's manufacturing and business lot.

Commercial banks have to make reports; private bankers do not. So, at the center of the web is secrecy. What goes on no man knoweth. Nor does any man know how much of whose money is used, nor what are the profits. Among other secrets are the sad stories of loans to Peru, Colombia, Cuba, probably tangled with politics, faced with default, steep in misrepresentation. At the heart of the big system, secrecy. Autocracy in the midst of democracy.

HOW HE TESTED IT

"I gave our canary a couple of drops of that stuff I got from my bootlegger." "What happened?" "It pushed open the cage door, chased the cat around the room and probably would have killed it if the cat hadn't managed to get in the cage and pull the door shut."—"Petroleum Marker."

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

TRUST

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

December 31st, 1932

Assets—

United States and Other Bonds, (value \$64,171,686.00) on books at.....	\$ 61,081,697.82
Loans on Real Estate.....	73,596,959.27
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,278,738.75
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,135,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate, (value over \$500,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund, (value over \$800,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Cash.....	21,507,228.09
Total.....	\$157,464,626.93

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$151,114,626.93
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,350,000.00
Total.....	\$157,464,626.93

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending December 31st, 1932 were as follows:

Income.....	\$7,564,580.66
Expenses and Taxes.....	906,735.60
Net Profits.....	\$6,657,845.06

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH Clement Street and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

this
food
question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it... that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.



HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET